HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1822. No. 145.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

. Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications

A Shot Gun

WAS taken by mistake from the store of Wm Kirkland, in Hillsborough, on the day of the last general muster. The person having said gun is requested to return it to Mr. Kirkland's store, where he can receive his own.

John Compton.

Quaker Creek, Orange county, Nov. 2. 43—1wp

Hillsborough, October 25, 1822

The Stockholders of the Union Hotel are requested to pay their last instalment on each share of stock of fourteen dollars and eighty-five cents, on or before the 28th of November next.

Wm. Kirkland, *President.*

N. B. A general meeting of the stockholders, is requested on Wednesday of next November court, at the Union Hotel, at 12 o'clock.

42—2w

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough. *FOR SALE.*

DR O'FARREL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39—

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

Andrew M'Broom vs. *Josiah W. Baldridge* } Original attachment, levied on the lands of the defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah W. Baldridge, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Josiah W. Baldridge be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk***

Price adv. $5 25. 34—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

John Bruce vs. *Herndon Haralson jr* } Original attachment. "Levied on one pair shovel and tongs, as pointed out by Mr. John Bruce, the plaintiff in this case."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Herndon Haralson, is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for two months, that unless he appear at the next term of said court and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $3 50 36—2m

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in the town of Greensborough, two or three weeks since, a roan Horse, nine or ten years old, his neck marked with the collar, and some saddle marks on his back. A reward of five dollars will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, and all reasonable expenses paid.

John M. Dick.

Greensborough, Nov. 2. 43—3w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00	cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00	
Common ditto,	25 00	
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00	
Common ditto,	55 00	
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50	
Blind Bridles,	2 25	

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

ON FATTENING HOGS.

As there is so little economy observed in fattening hogs in this part of the country, I beg leave to notice that also, and point out a better and cheaper mode. The common practice is to put them in a large pen, and throw the corn on the ground; in a wet season they are soon up to their knees in mire, and not a dry spot to lay on. In this situation there must be much corn wasted, and they cannot thrive but very slowly. My practice has been to make two square pens adjoining; they are both floored with rails, and one of them is so covered as to turn the rain, and is well littered with leaves or straw, and fresh litter added at least once a week. In the other pen a trough is placed in which they are fed from twice to three times a day. One meal they are fed on peas, and the other two on corn; it is sometimes boiled and well salted and at other times raw. This has been my practice for three winters; and my hogs have always fattened very fast, and eat much less than those fed in the uncomfortable manner above described.

Last winter after killing off half of my fattening hogs, the others were fed altogether on fine corn meal, and although the weather had got much more severe, they fattened much faster than they had done before, and eat still less.

Last winter, when my fields were eat out, I commenced feeding my little stock of out hogs on corn; their allowance was six quarts; but when the weather became severe, they fell away fast on this allowance. I then laid the corn aside, and had four quarts of corn meal boiled every day, in ten gallons of water, until it boiled down to about eight; in this a half point of salt was occasionally thrown while boiling; when done it was taken up in a large tub and given them the next day, and in one week from the day this practice was adopted they looked much better, and from that time increased in flesh. When the spring opened, they were fed only three times a week, in the same manner, and in the month of May, reduced to twice a week, and by the middle of June it was discontinued. Had I persisted in giving them the six quarts of raw corn, I am satisfied more than half would not have seen the spring.

I have also adopted the practice of grinding all my horse corn into fine meal, and find that I save a third after paying the toll. *Knoxville Reg.*

At the Agricultural Festival at Exeter, N. H. a pair of Morocco shoes were exhibited by Mr. Wentworth made from the skin of a sheep which was living 10 hours and 13 minutes before—a neat silk purse was exhibited, knit by Mrs. Brown, who has been blind 77 years—two apples were exhibited of the 1st and 2d growth of the same tree this season—and apples of 1820 by Mr. Hurd—a cow was exhibited by col. Pierce, which girth over 7 feet.—A pair of oxen drew a load of 63 cwt.—The premium butter was sold for 42 to 47 cents per lb.

Female Industry.—At the cattle show and fair in Pittsfield on the 2d and 3d ult. there were six competitors for premiums to be awarded to the family who should produce the greatest quantity of useful articles, manufactured within itself, by females, since the last anniversary; and in estimating the value of their six lots of goods, it was found that they amounted to more than 1500 dollars. This is the way to become really independent. *Northampton Gaz.*

WINE, GRAPE CUTTINGS, CIDER, &c.

Vineyard, near Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 17, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I have just finished making wine from my small vineyard—I have four-tenths of an acre planted near my house. The cuttings remained one year in the nursery, and the year before last they were planted out where they now stand. The first year they took good root, the next they grew luxuriantly, and this is the first year of their bearing. Sixty-three vines of the Constantia have produced eighteen bushels of grapes, in bunches, which made two quarter casks of wine, of 28 gallons each. One hundred and fifty-eight vines of Tokay, &c. produced 47½ bushels of grapes. So that the whole vintage was 65½ bushels, and I find that a bushel of bunches yields about three gallons of juice. My vines are planted in rows 12 feet apart, and are six feet distant in the rows.

I have from the whole, made seven barrels and six quarter casks of wine. This is the first year of their bearing, and they cover, in all, about one acre of land. I have near four acres more, most of which will bear next year, and I intend to plant five acres next spring so as to have about ten acres.

The quality of the wine is to be determined after it has gone through its vinous fermentation, which will be some time yet.

I shall next season have several thousand cuttings of vines for sale, of various kinds, foreign and domestic. Those from which I made my wine this year, are the Bland Madiera, Tokay, Constantia, Schuylkill Muscadell, and Monier, commonly called the Miller Burgundy, or blue English grape. I intend offering the cuttings for sale, in the proper season, at the following prices:

One dollar for a single doz. cuttings.
Five ditto for one hundred ditto.
Or five hundred for twenty dollars.

Persons who wish to buy, can write to me, *post paid*, and they will be attended to.

Will not your respectable, Maryland Agricultural Society offer premiums for the cultivation of vineyards and orchards, and the fabrication of wine and cider? I have found the book on Wine Making, that you were so good as to lend me, exceedingly gratifying and most probably useful to me this summer.

A barrel of Tokay wine, made about two weeks since, has just been examined—I did not put a particle of spirit in it, yet this wine is very strong, and I believe it will have body enough to keep without spirit. Your's respectfully,

JNO. ADLUM.

MANUFACTURES.

The rapid increase of Pawtucket, in the neighbourhood of this town, is perhaps, one of the best evidences of the value of manufactures which can be found in our union.—Travellers are astonished at the bustle and splendour which they observe in passing through this little beehive, and occasional visitants are struck with the new buildings and improvements which catch the eye in every direction, and almost excite a doubt whether it is the same Pawtucket that they saw so recently.—But the thrift impelled by manufactures is not confined to Pawtucket, properly so called; a populous manufacturing village has been created in the vicinity (principally by two enterprising individuals) of the existence of which we were ignorant but a short time since; and we believe a large majority of our readers will be surprised to learn, that about five miles from Providence, and one and an half from Pawtucket, stands the flourishing village of Valley Falls (which a few years ago was a swampy wilderness) containing twenty three dwelling-houses—four cotton factories; one of four stories, which has 1082 spindles in operation, one of three stories, with 2060 spindles, one ditto with 1200; and one of two stories, with 596; in all, 4938 spindles; and 90 water looms; manufacturing 3000 yards of cloth per week, and employing between 4 and 500 people—a thread manufactory which employs 30 persons and turns out 300 pounds of thread per week—a machine shop which employs 30 persons. There have been expended in buildings, &c. in this village, $80,000—about 20 bales of cotton are manufactured here per week—the cotton carried into the mills in the morning is sometimes turned out in cloth at night. The bridge which connects the village is 200 feet in length, and the road between it and Providence is one of the finest turnpikes in the world.

Prov. Pat.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

It is the opinion of many gentlemen not of theoretic but of practical knowledge, that an internal commerce may now be carried on in this country on far better terms, and productive of far greater benefits, than any traffic which we can hold with foreign nations. Perhaps the unequal terms with which our intercourse with nations beyond the Atlantic is maintained, when nothing but our specie can be received in exchange for their commodities, will serve to impress this idea more generally, to confine our commerce to ourselves. When we have no more money to send abroad, we shall learn the value of the home market.

These ideas are not indeed new; they were introduced at a time when all Europe was on the tip-toe for the productions of America, in the sanguinary period of the French revolution. At that period it may well be conceived, they met with an unwelcome reception. Certain it was, that when such an extensive and profitable commerce was carried on in our intercourse with other nations, that we would not voluntarily surrender for an uncertain hope, the golden harvests that nodded to the sickle. But times and circumstances have now altered.—Europe is no longer at war, and does not stand in need of American productions. Her sons can cultivate her own soil, and realize the profit from her own manufactories. She carries on trade with us on terms the most degrading, and demands as an indispensable preliminary, the sacrifice of our precious metals. We seem averse to looking this calamity fully and distinctly in the face. Although every one trembles at the alternative which such a state of things presents, few have the resolution to speak out. They trust to a certain undefinable hope, that by some accident, some fortuitous jumble of events, we shall be relieved from taking the fatal leap from the precipice towards which we are pushing with such blind fury. But to place our hopes of relief on a basis so slight and unsubstantial, is to counteract that cautious and homebred good sense which marks all our dealings in the affairs of ordinary life. What should we think of the prudence and foresight of a man, who unable to pay his debts, should found his hope of obtaining funds, on a ticket that he purchased in a lottery? Yet this is just the same species of calculation, as that a European war will raise the price of American productions. We need never fear; that war will create its own policy, and will dictate to us the terms on which we shall hold intercourse with the belligerent nations. The present pacific state of the world, must likewise dictate the intercourse now to be adopted. We utter many and loud complaints of the unexampled hardness of the times—yet we still send away all our money to foreign markets, and by every such shipment still exhaust our finances the more, still redouble our distress, and still complain when the remedy lies with ourselves. If we will not cease such destructive drains, what can we expect will be the issue? An internal commerce, the husbandry of our own resources, the encouragement of our own manufactures, seems at first sight, so obvious a duty, that when we compare it with all the other features that mark the character of our countrymen, it is astonishing that it should have been neglected so long.—We have already seen the consequences of such traffic on such unequal terms, and we still persevere, so that we have not even the negative satisfaction of being led blindfold to the precipice. We have known what miseries have been produced by depreciated paper. Honest men have been made to suffer for the mere want of a circulating medium to enable them to pay their debts—stay laws—replevin laws—appraisement laws, and all the arts of puny legislation, have been resorted to for the relief of such sufferers; acts which courts of justice have pronounced unconstitutional, and by such measures, have doubled the misery of their victims. With such melancholy examples so recent in the history of our own country, before our eyes, we are progressing onwards to the same state of things again, as if we were resolved not to be advised by our own sufferings. When American productions find American markets, whatever interest preponderates, whether the east, the west, the north or the south, it is still the interest of Americans. The country is enriched—we learn our state of mutual dependence—we become acquainted with the wants and with the resources of each other—state jealousies are worn away; but when we suffer our precious metals to be exported abroad, we look to congress and then to our state legislatures, for relief, when neither are able to afford us any. Censure and recrimination then become the order of the day—Each distinct member of the confederacy, begins to assume hostile attitudes—intemperate resolutions are passed by the respective legislatures, who quarrel with their own courts of justice, as well as with the national court, until the genius of discord seems to preside over our republic.

Law in Ohio.—Two men were recently tried in Huron county, (Ohio) for the offence of tarring and feathering a third person, and fined by the court *seventy-five cents* each. The man who suffered had abandoned his family and betaken himself to other women, and his two neighbours had taken upon themselves to distribute the justice which the law does not provide for similar offenders.

Rhode Island.—A committee, consisting of E. R. Potter, A. Robbins, and the attorney general of the state, have been appointed in the general assembly of Rhode Island, to bring in a bill in amendment to the act relative to crimes and punishments, substituting whipping, cropping, and branding, for the usual punishment of fine and imprisonment.

Challenge from a Secretary at War to a Judge.

In the year 1778, Sir John Dalrymple (Lord Hailes,) one of the barons of the court of exchequer in Scotland, wrote three letters of a very remarkable character to lord Barrington, then secretary of war, arraigning his lordship's official conduct, with respect to a younger brother of Sir John's, who had unquestionably been very ill used by the noble secretary. Copies of these letters were circulated among his private friends, and through the zeal or indiscretion of some of them, they were printed, and soon became known to all the world. Lord B conceiving that in this attack on his official conduct, Sir John had diverged into some unwarrantable reflections on his personal character, sent him a message, demanding the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another. The answer returned by the worthy judge, was like his whole conduct in the transaction, extremely manly, spirited, and sensible. It was in these terms:

Cranstoun, near Edinburgh, Sept. 20, 1778.

"My Lord,

"A fortnight before general —— called upon me from your lordship, I got copies of the three letters, which were printed without my privity, and wrote to my friend, who had caused them to be printed, to stop the publication, for certain prudential reasons.

"The answer I got imported that if I chose to desert my family's cause, for my own convenience, there was another who would not; that there were only three copies of the letter gone out, one of which was sent to your lordship, and two to me; and that the publication or non publication of the rest, depended on lord Barrington making, or not making reparation for the injury he had done.

"I wished to have communicated this to your lordship, but could not, without the air of using these printed letters as instruments of compulsion, or, which is the same thing, without your thinking so.

"But the message I have received from your lordship by general ——, changes the ground entirely. I do not now intrude upon you with this fact; it is sense and justice, not an intention to menace, which makes me now communicate it to your lordship: and if on the brink of receiving a challenge, I make an offer of accommodation, it is I who appear to act under compulsion, not you.

"The offer which I make to your lordship is, that you make reparation for the injury you have done my family, and that I make an apology to you for what is past, and that the two go together. In which case, I can be answerable that I shall prevail with my friend to deliver your lordship every copy that ever was printed.

"But if your lordship thirsts for my blood, then I beg leave to explain myself on that head, that you may see where you are going.

"In the *first* place, your lordship knows perfectly well, that, by my oath of office, and function of a judge, I cannot accept a challenge, or fight a duel; if, therefore, you send me a challenge in Scotland, I will send it back unopened, if I am apprised of the contents: but if I open it without knowing its contents, I must do to your lordship what an English judge in defence of the laws did to Henry V, when heir-apparent to the throne.

"In the *second* place, it is, to be sure, in your power, by violence, to force a rencontre upon me. To avoid this, I will avoid meeting you in Britain as much as I can, because I will not disgrace the king's dominion with the indecent sight of one who represents his person, engaged in a brawl.

"But I have not the same respect for the dominions of other princes, and I cannot submit to be made a prisoner every where, for fear of any man. I go to the continent almost every year, and shall not conceal from your lordship where and when I go: and if you choose there to attempt my life, the laws of God and man give me a right to defend it when attacked.

"In this explanation, I do not mean either to offer a challenge, or wish for a rencontre with your lordship on the continent. In evidence of the contrary, when I go there I shall carry none but my son with me, a boy of fifteen years of age, that he may learn, by his father's example, neither to court nor to fear danger.

"Your Lordship's message by general —— mentioned honor. I think your true honor would lie in generously repairing the injury you have done to one of four younger brothers, drawing their swords in their country's cause, and your receiving the thanks of their elder brother for it, instead of intending to murder him for giving them his protection. Whereas, by a contrary conduct, you draw the consequences of the publication of the letters on your reputation, and hazard your life when you attempt mine. I have the honor to be, &c."

It may be scarcely necessary to add, that with this unanswerable letter the affair dropped.

KENTUCKY.

The legislature of Kentucky commenced its session on the 21st ultimo; from the message of the governor we have made the following extract on the subject of penitentiaries—a subject of much interest to every friend to humanity and the moral improvement of society.

The penitentiary system has been adopted by most of the North-American republics. This general sanction is honourable to our country, and worthy the imitation of all civilized nations. It is no longer a question whether the system is of practical utility, and its introduction a blessing to mankind. It is progressively and widely extending its triumphant march. The principles on which it rests find easy converts, and zealous advocates in every clime where generous feelings and enlightened sentiments prevail, and the only inquiry among the friends of human happiness, freedom and reform, is, how can this benign invention be improved and perfected? Kentucky was among the first of the states that established a penitentiary, and her example has contributed to propitiate general approbation. How strange, how lamentable an instance of the mutability of opinion, if she should be the first to abandon a system she has so successfully recommended! Yet the simple question which obtrudes itself is, will you have a penitentiary? It is cogatory to amuse ourselves with flattering hopes of salutary amendments, when we are destitute of an adequate object to amend. I am not now urging upon your adoption a single improvement in the general system, but am driven to the melancholy supplication, that you will not permit the system to perish. The existing establishment, in the best condition that the means afforded can place it, is merely a confined and ruinous workshop, necessarily deprived of every concomitant and designed for the reformation of the convict, and furnishing within its walls, in spite of every available precaution, the opportunities and incentives of the most contaminating associations, and the promulgation of the most depraved principles. From such a place repentant virtue never can return. With the present increase of our population, and in the existing state of society, such an institution is a curse; and the general assembly, in obedience to the force of circumstances, must very soon adapt it to the wants of our actual condition, or return to the bloody code of our fathers.

On a subject so momentous in its consequences to the most sacred rights of the community, I feel an extreme solicitude, which I shall not pretend to disguise. But this solicitude does not arise, in the slightest degree, from a distrust of the justice and magnanimity of my country. To estimate this matter correctly, it is only necessary rightly to consider it. This is not a money-making, or a money-saving project. It is a magnificent plan devised by the spirit of philanthropy, and approved by the profoundest wisdom, to accellerate the progress of civilization, to diminish the sufferings, and amend the morals of human kind. In the support of such a plan, on the successful termination of which is deeply staked the dignity of our race, no frigid speculations of abstract policy, no mercenary calculation of pecuniary profit, should retard the consummation of the noble design. The protection which every government owes to its citizens, includes every practicable melioration of their condition; and whatever may be the practice in arbitrary dominions, this is not a soil the blood of whose sons is to be weighed in the balance against gold.

In relation however to the cost of their support, the convicts in your penitentiary, considered as mere labourers fed at the public expense, have not been unprofitable during the past year. The price of the manufactured articles during that period, ending with the month of September, exceeds the entire expenses of the institution. The whole of these articles cannot be vended at this place; and a large amount, including many articles manufactured during several preceding years, remains unsold. If the agent were authorised to distribute these for sale at the neighbouring towns, or to dispose of them by auction at stated times and places, similar losses and inconveniences might for the future be obviated.

RHODE ISLAND.

In Rhode Island, the legislature adjourned on the 2d inst. after a short but tempestuous session of *four days and an half*, to meet again at East Gresnwich on the second Monday of January next.

The house refused to proceed to the election of a senator by a majority of 12 votes.

The assembly have re-enacted the provision relative to poor debtors, which vests creditors with the power to keep them in prison, on they payment of $1 per week for their maintenance.

An act passed both houses, directing the general treasurer to issue his warrant, thirty days after the rising of the assembly, to the sheriffs of the proper counties, directing them to attach the real and personal estate of the delinquent banks, and sell the same at public auction, ninety days after serving the warrant, public notice being given.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Whipping, Cropping, and Branding.

We regret to observe, that this remnant of barbarism is permitted to disgrace the criminal code of some of our sister states, and that notwithstanding the very general indignation expressed against a recent exhibition in Rhode-Island, there appears to exist a disposition on the part of the legislature of that state, to extend instead of abolishing a mode of punishment not only repugnant to our, natural feelings, but to every principle of sound policy. In the Rhode-Island American of the first instant, we observe the following paragraph:—

"Ashur Robbins, Elisha R. Potter, and the attorney general, have been appointed a committee, (at the present session of the general assembly,) to revise the criminal code of this state, with a view, it is understood, of multiplying the cases in which the punishments of whipping, cropping, and branding, may be inflicted."

Knowing, as we do, that the affairs of Rhode Island are regulated according to a Charter from an English monarch, we might be apt to suppose that the practice alluded to, assimilated to that which obtains in Great Britain. The fact, however, is, that the punishments in question, no longer exist in that country, and that even the less obnoxious practice of *pillowing* offenders, has within these few years been expunged from its criminal code. Upon what principle, therefore, it is attempted not only to perpetuate a barbarous practice, but to extend its application among a free people, appears to us, at this time of day, utterly inexplicable.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 20.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

No. II.

To the Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder.

SIR—In the narrative which I have undertaken to furnish for your columns, I entertain no fear of incurring the imputation of incorrectness in detailing ordinary facts; but I must at the same time apprise you, that I am not equally confident of that accuracy, which consists in the full relation of circumstances, or that precision which is desirable in recurring to dates. A careful biographer will no doubt have it in his power to rectify errors of the last mentioned kind, and to supply deficiencies, by reference to the public offices, and to the departments of state.

William Hooper, the subject of these sketches, was born 17th June, 1742, in Boston, Massachusetts. His father, the Rev. William Hooper, pastor of Trinity Church in that town, is mentioned briefly and imperfectly, in Elliot's Biographical Dictionary. The addition of a few words would have prevented a suspicion that the account was penned in the spirit of prejudice. Certain it is, that no minister ever enjoyed more fully the affection and reverence of his congregation, and few have been so much admired for elegance of manners, and a bold and impressive eloquence. Besides the learning and the sciences which are obtained at universities, he possessed accomplishments,* such as are not considered, in any degree, essential in forming the erudite and well bred divine. He married in Boston, the daughter of Mr. John Dennie, an eminent merchant. William was the eldest of five children by this marriage.

The plan of his education commenced in his infancy. At the age of seven, he was removed in part from the pupillage of his father, and placed at a free grammar school in Boston, the master of which was John Lovel, almost as much celebrated in America, in his day, as was once the famous Doctor Busby in England. Here he was distinguished for his proficiency in the studies preparatory to his entering into college; and completed the regular course of seven years, with commendation and praise†. At this early period he was remarked on, for the weakness of his constitution. His nerves were so sensitive, that he became an object of incessant raillery to his group of little relatives and to his father's domestics. With increase of years, his constitution grew firmer, but his nerves always retained much of their early delicacy. Aided by the instruction of his father, which was never remited, he made literary acquirements, uncommon for one of his age, and advanced himself, in his scholastic studies, beyond his cotemporaries. It was, no doubt, owing to this circumstance, that he was admitted, contrary to established rules, into the sophomore class, at Harvard college‡. There he took rank among the most distinguished, and signalized himself in oratory. He graduated A. B. in 1760, and A. M. in 1763.

Such was the anxious attention which his father bestowed on him, in order to form him as an orator, that his vacations were periods of more laborious study and exertion, than the terms of his scholastic exercises. And here it is worthy of observation, that the genius of the father and son were diametrically opposite. That of the father was of a loftier cast, and was formed in the school of Demosthenes; that of the son was Ciceronian in its features. The characteristic of the father was vehemence; that of the son, insinuation. Were it not a presumptuous comparison, I would say, the father was Chatham; the son was William Pitt.

It was the early intention and earnest wish of his father, to devote this son to the ministry. To this, however, the son was disinclined, for reasons that were considered satisfactory by his father, who agreed to alter his destination. Finding that he preferred the study of the law, he placed him with James Otis, esq. who was then a lawyer of eminence.

At this period commenced the attempts of the English parliament against the rights and privileges of the subjects in the provinces. Mr. Otis took an early and decided stand, by his writings and open declarations, against this assumed power of the British government. He was exceeded by none in zeal, and equalled by few in abilities. The high esteem and respect which the subject of these sketches entertained for Mr. Otis, naturally rendered him partial to his political principles; and there can be no doubt had the effect of assisting to engraft those principles on his mind, and to establish them permanently there. Subsequent events ripened them into maturity, and rendered them active.

Mr. Hooper, having prepared himself for the practice of the law, and finding the bar, in his native state, so overflowing that there was no encouragement for juvenile practitioners, determined, about 1763, to try the experiment of making his fortune in North-Carolina. To this he was invited by the circumstance of his family's having very particular friends, influential characters in the province. Accordingly in 1764 he embarked at Boston for Wilmington, on Cape Fear. He did not remain long in North-Carolina at that visit, but returned to Boston in about a year. In 1765 he again visited North-Carolina, and advanced in the practice of the law. His health, however, sustained such severe shocks, that he resolved, conformably to the wishes of his father, to abandon it.

In 1767, the death of his father made it necessary that he should revisit his native place, and at the same time blasted the hope of his quitting N. Carolina, which on account of his health only he wished to do. In the fall of 1767, having determined to fix his residence permanently in Wilmington, he married, in Boston, Miss Ann Clark, of the former place, daughter of Thomas Clark, esq. deceased, and sister of Gen. Thomas Clark, afterwards of the U. States' army. The choice was most fortunate, considered in reference to the qualifications of the lady, to adorn and sweeten social life. It was most fortunate, too, considered in reference to that firmness of mind, which enabled her to sustain, without repining, the grievous privations and distresses, to which she became peculiarly exposed in consequence of the prominent station which Mr. Hooper held in the war of the revolution.

CALLISTHENES.

* In a letter from the late venerable Doctor Lloyd, of Boston, dated 24th September, 1796, to one of the sons of W. Hooper, pastor of Trinity Church, he says, "Your father's memory will ever be dear to me. He was the most accomplished gentleman, and one of the best friends I ever had."

† 1749. ‡ 1756. § 1757.

Mr. Charles Pinckney, (son of the late William Pinckney, esq. of Baltimore,) secretary of the legation of the United States in Russia, has reached the seat of government with despatches from our minister at St. Petersburgh.

Mr. Constantia, Charge des Affaires from the king of Portugal and Algarves, has arrived at Washington city.

The Charleston papers inform us, that Mr. Lowndes, previously to his departure for Europe, resigned his seat in congress, and that an election is to take place on the 25th inst. to supply the vacancy.

The board of health of Savannah adjourned their weekly meetings on the 30th ult. after congratulating their fellow-citizens that the season was so far advanced that they might confidently invite the return of those persons who had left the city. The season, they state, has been unusually healthy, and the mortality has been comparitively small.

Elizabeth City, (N. C.) Nov. 5.

At the Superior Court lately held here for the county of Pasquotank, his honor Judge Norwood, presiding —came on for trial, the state against Solomon Duncan, and —— Hewett, lodged in this jail some months ago, charged with kidnapping: the former was also charged with stealing a negro boy slave, of which he was acquitted, for want of testimony to prove the boy stolen by him to be a slave. They were both convicted for the false imprisonment of a free woman of color, whom they had seized and confined in the woods to a tree, with the above named boy, who broke his shackles, came out, and gave the information, which led to their detection. They are both sentenced to six months imprisonment, to pay a fine of $5 each, and remain in jail until all costs are paid—as the price of their villany. *Star.*

At the Superior Court held last week for Camden county, (N. C.) his honor Judge Norwood, presiding. —The trial of Bill Bowser, a free man of color, whose cause was removed from this county by affidavit to Camden, at the last term, charged with burglary, came on; after a patient hearing of the allegations on both sides, which occupied the court nearly a whole day, the jury retired, and soon returned with a verdict of Guilty.—The prisoner was remanded to jail until the next day, when he was brought into court to receive the sentence of the law. Judge Norwood after warning the prisoner in a solemn and feeling manner of his awful situation and recommending him to penitence, humiliation and prayer, as his only hope, passed sentence of death on him, to take place on the 16th inst. in Pasquotank county.—He was remanded back to the jail of this county to remain until the day of execution.—*Ib.*

Sickness in the West and South.—It appears, from the last accounts, that the sickness in the southwestern country was increasing. The Cahawba Press had been suspended by the indisposition prevailing among the hands in the office. There is a report in the Huntsville paper, that Mr. Nicholas, editor of the Floridian, was a victim to the yellow fever. Some of the citizens of Pensacola, with the troops, had retired to the Barancas; but the fever appearing among them had caused them to fly to other places. The troops were stationed by the last accounts at another point, some three or four miles from Pensacola. Among the other deaths at Barancas, we have to notice the lamented dissolution of Mr. Samuel Niles, the promising son of Mr. Niles, editor of the Weekly Register, at Baltimore. It was, however, hoped, that such a change of the temperature would take place by the 1st of November, as would permit the emigrants to return to Pensacola.

Our New Orleans dates are to the 11th ult. On the 3d there had been 31 interments from the yellow fever. On the 4th 15 interments are reported of the same malady. On the 5th and 6th, 46 deaths are stated. On the 7th, 13 victims to the yellow fever are reported. On the 8th there were 10 interments. On the 9th, 14 deaths. *Nat. Intel.*

The Pittsburg Mercury of the 25th ult. contains an account of the trial of a cause before the District Court of the United States at Pittsburg, in the previous week, which excited considerable interest. Mr. W. B. Foster had been deputy commissary of purchases under the U. States during the last war, and had staked his private fortune to enable him to furnish public supplies, particularly prior to the battle of New-Orleans, when the United States did not, or could not, furnish the supplies themselves; yet, when Mr. Foster at the close of the late war produced his accounts for settlement, certain claims were rejected, and he was proclaimed a public defaulter: these items were rejected, it seems; first, a charge for services as special issuing commissary; second, a claim for money paid for the public, which he had borrowed for the purpose on his own responsibility; and third, a claim for losses sustained by the depreciation of treasury notes; the rejection of these items caused a balance to appear due by him—for that balance suit was brought, and on the trial a jury of his country returned a general verdict for the defendant, accompanied by a certificate that the U. States was justly indebted to Mr. Foster in the sum of seven hondred and forty-six dollars. "This communication is made (says the Mercury) with the hope, that, as a cautionary lesson, it may prevent future unfounded publications, and deter the slanderer from attemping to expose to scorn the reputation of men, to whom the government is not only indebted in a pecuniary point of view, but to whom the nation at large owe an incalculable debt of gratitude."

Providence, (R. I.) Oct. 31.

Rhode Island Silk.—Isaac Barker, Esq. of Middletown, this state, now in this town, wears a very handsome silk vest, which was wholly produced and manufactured on his own farm. He has made silk for three or four years, commonly about thirty pounds a year, when prepared for spinning, and we are happy to learn finds it a profitable business, which he thinks may be extended with ease and advantage. We doubt not, the farmers of the state might easily make enough of this valuable article to supply our own consumption.

Baltimore, November 6.

Two persons were brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, by Mr. Fowler, city bailiff, under 38 warrants, for keeping a gaming table, contrary to an ordinance of the city. They were fined 10 dollars in each case, the whole amount of which, $380, they paid down in specie.

We mention on the authority of a private letter from an officer on board of the U. S. ship Constitution, that no orders from the Spanish government that the stores of the American squadron should be removed from Mahon, had reached that place previous to the arrival of the Constitution, and the commodore had, in consequence, left every thing as it was. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

Inter-Oceanic Communication.—The short article which we inserted in September, relative to the topography and general character of one of the routes over the Isthmus of Panama, has drawn from one of the best informed and most scientific men of our country, the following note:

Nat. Intel.

Gentlemen: Observing in your paper of September 21st, 1822, a notice of the feasibility of intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by means of a canal navigation across the flat land of the Isthmus of Panama, I have to state, that I received information about five years ago, from two authentic sources, as I then deemed them, independent of each other, that a carriage road was already practicable, good, and actually travelled, from Tehuantepec to the opposite shore, nearly along the boundary line of Guatimala, with not a hill of any consequence—so good, that a carriage could, without difficulty, go from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific in about sixteen hours; east of La Vera Cruz. I am your humble servant. C.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) Oct. 22.

No season within the last four years, has furnished such an ingress of population to our western states and territories, as the present. In addition to the thousands from Europe who have located there, the migrating mania seems again to have seized upon our New England brethren, insomuch that our streets are daily thronged with the ponderous covered waggons of the east, bearing, not unfrequently, *three* generations within; and going, as Mr. Irvine would say, to "Ohio, Kentucky, or the Lord knows where." These wind their way round the Lake shore by land, to their ultimate destination; while the throng of young men, hale and hearty, who have plodded their way, "with knapsack slung," from the sober scenes of New England, on foot, greet with heartfelt satisfaction

"the sail
That, idly waiting, flaps with every gale,"

and is ready to waft them over the billows of Erie, to their imaginary Canaan. Before such, the tall forests are rapidly disappearing, and the wilds of Michigan and Indiana, where so recently

"Beast with man divided empire claim'd,"

are many of them already waving with golden tops, or scattered with flocks and herds.

From a late English Paper.

Most Important Discovery.—We copy the following marvellous story from the Edinburg Observer of Wednesday last:

"About six weeks since application was made to an acquaintance of the person who communicates this article, for the loan of one hundred pounds to a young chemist, who had made a discovery which he was too poor even to substantiate by experiment. The money was obtained, and in a few days repaid by the borrower, already raised to sudden affluence by the private disposal of his invention. It is a new mode of *tanning skins*, combining such rapidity and economy as promise to the public an immediate and an immense advantage.—Raw hides, hitherto lying twelve months in the tan pit, and subjected to a process otherwise defective and precarious, are now perfect leather within six weeks, and at less than half the expense. The gentleman who has bought our discoverer's invention is a noted opposition member and contractor; and from the terms of his stipulation with the fortunate chemist, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him ten thousand pounds down; he has given him obligatory deeds, securing him 5000*l.* on the 1st of next January; 5000*l.* per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards eleven thousand a year for life!—The young man thus raised to affluence, and indeed, to consequence in society, by his own merit, is about twenty-six years of age. It is expected that the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings; and that a correspondent fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR—Having lately read in the very interesting Introduction to Entomology, written by Messrs. Kirby and Spence, of the great tenacity of life which some insects possess, it has brought to my recollection a fact that occurred three years ago, that I confess I could not have credited had it not passed under my own observation.—I had purchased twenty large hives, and a hogshead of Dutch honey in the natural state, not separated from the wax, which had been in my friend's warehouse above a year; and after emptying my hives as well as I could, I boiled hem a considerable time in water, to obtain what honey remained between the interstices.

A considerable number of bees that had been mixed with the honey were floating on the surface of the water, and these I skimmed off and placed on the flag-stones out-side my elaboratory, which was at the top of the house, and then exposed to a July meridian sun. You may imagine my astonishment when, in half an hour, I saw scores of these same bees that had been for months in a state of suffocation, and then well boiled, gradually come to life and fly away.—There were so many of them, that I closed the door, fearing they might be disposed to return and punish me for the barbarous usage they had received at my hands.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BEDDOME,

Chemist, 249 Tooley-street, London.

Spanish acknowledgment of South-American Independence.—The following interesting letter from a gentleman in Curracoa, of the 16th of October, is published in the National Advocate of New York:

"Yesterday a meeting of the council of policy of this Island was called, when his excellency the governor, communicated the dispatches he had received from the king, relative to the commercial relations of this island, and the independent provinces of South America and Colombia, in consequence of which dispatches, the island is now free, and the port open to these provinces *under their own flag.*—This is equivalent to an acknowledgment of their independence, and will no doubt prove highly beneficial to this place, as we shall have twice the amount of produce coming in here. All are much pleased, excepting the Spaniards."

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Charleston, Nov. 4.

Mexican intelligence is furnished by our Havana papers as late as the 27th of September.—We find nothing new. Official correspondence and military measures are going forward to put down, if possible, the opposition to Iturbide. On the 11th September orders were publicly issued, and a plan organized, to "remove all the causes which disturbed the tranquility and security of persons engaged by government," &c. *City Gaz.*

Havana dates to the 27th ult. were received at this place yesterday by the schr. Felix. Late accounts from Mexico, received here, state, that the political troubles in that country are not as great as has been represented. No mention is made in the present accounts of the existence of extensive conspiracies among the royalists, or of a serious or general disaffection to the government of Iturbide among the people. A decree has been issued, allowing the exportation of specie after the 12th ult. This privilege had hitherto been refused on account of numerous robbers infesting the roads.—*Patriot.*

The London Morning Post of the 23d September, received at Boston, contains information from Zante and Semlin, of decided successes of the Greeks over the Turks in the Morea, and repeats the statement which has already been given in our columns, that Chourschid Pacha and Omer Briene had both been defeated, and that the former had retreated to Larissa.

Referring to the recent negotiations at Constantinople, the St. Petersburgh Conservateur Imperial of the 3d September, remarks, that if the endeavors of the European ambassadors are successful in inducing the Porte to consent "to some *concessions* and *evacuations*, which are necessary to the maintenance of peace, all the christians of the east will owe to this beneficent co-operation a solid establishment, which will not be enlarged in times of war." The *concessions* and *evacuations* here alluded to, are stated, in the Morning Chronicle, to be the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, with which the "great powers" had agreed to buy off Russia; but that in order to reconcile public opinion with this act, a sort of guardianship over the Greeks was to be conceded by Turkey to the Holy Alliance, which, without depriving the Turks of their sovereignty, might enable the great powers to interfere in case of notorious cruelty and oppression.

Besides the destruction by fire of the cathedral of Rouen, which we noticed a few days ago, it appears that two other churches were burnt in the course of the same week, on the continent, viz: the cathedral of Ghent, and the Lutheran church of Amsterdam. The latter was erected 1671—1678. The dome was built on the model of that of St. Peter's at Rome, and was covered with plates of copper brought from Sweden, duty free, by permission of king Charles XI.

Six dwelling houses, and nine ware houses were destroyed, and some others damaged. In the cathedral of Ghent, there were some of the finest pictures in the world, which were removed there by the Allies when they got possession of Paris; and which, it would seem, were destroyed by the devouring element.—*Com. Adv.*

THE BRAZILS.

A passengea in the schooner Blucher, a Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro, has furnished the editor of the Federal Gazette, with the following information:

The Prince Regent was to be crowned EMPEROR OF THE BRAZILS on the 12th October.

Preparations were making for that event, as well as for defence against Portugal, in case of any resistance offered by her to the new order of things.

For the first purpose subscriptions are to be raised to erect triumphal arches, &c. &c. and for the second, government had already borrowed 400,000 mrs. from the merchants. About four hundred European Portuguese had taken passage for Europe, and were expected to sail in a few days—many more, it was supposed, would follow in a short time.

Eight thousand troops had already been raised in and about the city of Rio, and government was impressing constantly to increase the number.

Two vessels of war were fitting out, and all the exposed points on the coast were about to be fortified.

All persons whether Europeans or natives, in opposition to the new government, had received orders to depart. Those from the sea-ports were allowed thirty days—those from the interior sixty.

Postscript.

New-York, Nov. 12.

The old line packet ship New-York, captain Maxwell, arrived here last evening from Liverpool. The hon. John Randolph came passenger. By this conveyance, intelligence from Europe has been obtained four days later. The following confirmation of the success of the Greeks, is the most interesting.

Accounts had been received in London from various quarters confirming the previous intelligence of the discomfiture, and almost total annihilation, of the Turkish army which penetrated into the Morea. The head of the Pacha of Salonicha, who commanded, was presented to the Senate at Argos, on the 20th ult. and there remained in the hands of the Greeks, as the fruits of their success on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of August, 3000 prisoners, 2000 horses and 200 camels. The remains of the Turkish troops had fled to Corinth, and it is said that on the 18th, a negociation was opened for the surrender of the place, and that the Turks, as a proof of their sincerity, had renounced all interference in military affairs, and appointed Calestroni director, to which measure their recent advantages were ascribed.

In addition to what we noticed yesterday, as to the relative position of the Greek and Turkish fleets, we find it stated, in a letter from Argos, that on the 13th September, an engagement took place off Zante, which terminated in favor of the Greeks, who captured 6 or 7 frigates and corvettes, and sunk several other vessels belonging to the Turks. Six ships belonging to the latter, took shelter in Murto, and the remainder fled to Zante. It is further stated, that the Suliots and Albanians, who had joined the Greeks, had recently obtained several advantages over the common enemy.

MARRIED,

A few days ago, Major *P. Pugh*, of Franklin, to Mrs. *Smith*, relict of the late Wm. Smith, esq. of Granville.

At the seat of Major John R. Eaton, in Granville county, on the 4th inst. Mr. *Rob't Freeur* to Miss *Eliza Eaton*, daughter of the Major.

In the same county, on the 6th inst. Mr. *John Hunt* to Miss *Fanny Bullock*, daughter of Wm. Bullock, esq.

In Chatham county, on the 5th instant, Dr. *Thomas H. E. Degräffenreidt* to Miss *Mary Ann Alston*, daughter of the late Joseph I. Alston, Esq.

In Montgomery county, on the 27th ultimo. Mr. *Abraham Forrest*, of Lawrenceville, to Miss *Sarah Harris* daughter of William Harris, esq.

In Wilmington, on Sunday evening, the 3d inst. Mr. *William Hollinshead*, Printer, of Huntingdon county, (Penn.) to *Eliza J. Nichols*, youngest daughter of Mr. John Nichols, dec.

At Durham, N. H. Mr. *Richard Tibbitts*, of Wilmington N. C. to Miss *Martha W. Mellen*.

DIED,

At Raleigh, on the 6th inst. Miss *Sophia Chester*, of Weathersfield, Conn.

In Halifax county, on the 29th ult. *Hutchins B. Mitchell*, esq. attorney at law—a young gentleman highly respected.

In Fayetteville, on the 6th inst. Mrs. *Henry Ritter Ruth*, wife of Mr. David Ruth, jr. formerly of Raleigh—On the 7th inst. after an illness of two days, *Alexander M'Allester*, esq. sheriff of Sampson county.

In Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, on the 2d inst. Duncan M'Innis, esq. clerk of Bladen county court.

In Green county, on the 29th ult. Mrs. *Ann Speight*, consort of the Rev. Seth Speight.

In New-Hanover county, on the 25th ult. Mrs. *Gueford*, aged 100 years.

In Onslow county, on the 31st ult. Mrs. *Elizabeth Foy*, consort of James Foy, esq. in the 73d year of her age.

At Newbern, on the 3d inst. Miss *Nancy Lamott*, daughter of Francis Lamott, in the 13th year of her age.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
November 13	62	69	67
14	53	61	65
15	52	58	61
16	45	58	62
17	48	64	67
18	56	68	73
19	58	67	70

OFFICIAL LIST

Of the SIXTH DAY's DRAWING of the *HILLSBOROUGH*

MASONIC LOTTERY,

Now drawing under the superintendance of the Managers.

☞ Those numbers without any prize affixed, are blanks.

No. 2565, being the last drawn number, is entitled to a stationary prize of 100 dollars.

20	5	105	219	5	293
32	5	168	5	228	5	301	5
45	5	171	237	5	309
48	5	179	5	239	313
87	191	281	316	5
96	5	199	285	5	328
104	5	203	5	288	5	343	5
368	1702	5	2893	3893
371	1708	2930	3906
387	1711	5	2947	5	3919	5
406	1714	5	2956	3924
427	1732	5	2960	3927	5
446	1734	5	2970	5	3948	10
449	5	1755	2978	5	3963	5
462	5	1776	5	2980	5	3968	5
477	5	1783	2984	4002
517	5	1801	5	3000	4004	5
519	5	1805	3005	4005
535	5	1824	3011	5	4009	5
540	1830	3015	5	4012	5
541	5	1836	3043	5	4013
558	1843	3045	4015
562	1852	3047	4016	5
564	5	1899	3049	5	4023
578	1915	5	3057	4026
600	5	1921	5	3060	5	4046	5
619	5	1929	3065	4050
626	1937	3073	5	4053	5
627	5	1946	3098	5	4059	5
671	1961	5	3110	5	4066	5
680	1962	5	3158	5	4074	5
695	5	1966	3165	4080	5
698	10	1978	5	3168	4081	5
699	5	1981	5	3176	5	4086	5
705	1985	5	3182	5	4096
724	1996	3192	5	4130
732	2003	5	3195	5	4133
738	2028	500	3253	5	4152
762	5	2048	3259	5	4155	6
783	5	2056	3260	5	4175
785	2071	5	3266	4176	5
790	2097	5	3304	4184	10
791	5	2108	3318	4186	5
792	5	2123	3324	5	4215
807	5	2127	5	3342	4216
813	2139	5	3346	4225
878	5	2148	3355	4228	5
887	5	2153	5	3357	5	4230	5
893	2162	5	3360	4235	5
901	2166	10	3364	5	4243
908	5	2184	5	3369	4247	5
909	5	2200	3373	4250
916	5	2201	5	3374	4253
924	2203	3380	5	4275	5
944	5	2219	5	3382	5	4297	5
948	5	2220	5	3399	4299	5
957	2228	3404	5	4300
960	2231	5	3405	5	4304	5
969	2234	5	3406	4305
971	5	2237	3422	4314
982	2244	5	3429	5	4316
993	2251	3430	5	4353	5
999	5	2254	3434	5	4359
1023	5	2285	5	3441	4360	5
1051	2286	5	3451	4375
1053	5	2297	3452	5	4377	5
1076	5	2315	3455	5	4379
1080	2324	5	3466	5	4404
1090	5	2334	5	3473	4407
1096	5	2338	5	3486	4431
1099	5	2353	5	3488	5	4443
1100	5	2358	3492	4452	5
1135	2365	5	3495	4457	5
1137	2374	3512	4496	5
1144	2376	5	3525	4543
1156	2381	5	3568	5	4546
1162	2385	5	3570	5	4547
1175	5	2388	5	3573	5	4564	5
1179	2390	5	3578	4600	5
1184	5	2429	3585	4611
1200	2434	5	3602	5	4623	5
1201	2452	5	3607	5	4633	5
1210	5	2505	3608	4635
1219	5	2514	3612	4651
1228	5	2519	5	3616	4658	6
1229	5	2531	5	3626	4659
1232	2538	3628	5	4683	5
1237	2542	3629	5	4700
1252	5	2558	5	3633	5	4707	5
1258	2565	3658	5	4710	5
1287	2580	3667	4711
1289	2590	5	3672	4750	6
1297	5	2599	5	3675	4751	5
1307	2605	5	3693	5	4765	5
1308	5	2615	3701	5	4785
1309	5	2616	3717	5	4794
1317	5	2648	3722	5	4796
1322	2652	5	3727	4804
1336	2653	5	3733	5	4816	5
1352	5	2660	3739	4829
1360	2663	3740	4855	5
1367	2664	5	3741	4858
1369	2677	5	3755	5	4865
1376	2687	5	3756	4881	5
1379	5	2699	3757	4898	10
1381	5	2703	5	3773	5	4901	5
1391	10	2717	5	3787	5	4912	5
1393	5	2718	5	3796	4914
1399	5	2747	5	3797	5	4919
1405	2755	3804	5	4925
1409	2758	3807	4929
1422	5	2765	5	3818	5	4939	5
1440	2770	5	3825	4944
1457	2773	5	3826	5	4951
1494	5	2781	3828	5	4957	5
1527	5	2794	8842	5	4961
1541	5	2809	5	3844	4966
1544	5	2811	3848	5	4982
1545	5	2816	5	3856	5	4984	5
1555	2821	3884	4988	5
1556	2824	5	3892	5	4990	5
1563	2826
1630	2827
1659	5	2860	5
1671	2863	5
1672	5	2871	5
1684	5	2872	5
1690	5	2884	5
1693	2895	5

The seventh day's drawing will take place on Monday the 2d of December—and the eighth day's drawing on Friday the 13th of December. After which the tickets will probably rise—present price six dollars.

Nov. 20. The Managers.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 5th of December, at the plantation of the subscriber two and a half miles north of Hillsborough, all his stock of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Fodder, Oats, Hay, one four horse Wagon, Ploughs, and Farming Utensils. A credit of six months will be given, upon bond and security.

Richard Peacock.

Nov. 12th, 1822. 44—3w

THE TEAR OF SYMPATHY.

How lovely shines the liquid pearl,
Which, trick'ling from the eye,
Pours in a suff'ring brother's wounds,
The "tear of sympathy."

Its beams a fairer lustre yields,
Than richest rubies give;
Golconda's gems, though bright, are cold—
It cheers and bids us live.

More dear than tribute of a sigh,
The offering Pity brings—
Than all the sweets which eastern gales
Bears on her golden wing.

Softer the tones of friendship's voice,
Its word more kindly flows,
More grateful is its simplest lay
Than all which art bestows.

When tort'ring anguish racks the soul,
When sorrow points its dart,
When death, unerring, aims the blow
Which cleaves a brother's heart,

Then Sympathy! 'tis thine to lull
The suff'rer's soul to rest;
To feel each pang—to share each throb,
And ease his troubled breast:

'Tis thine to aid the sinking frame,
To raise the feeble hand;
To bind the heart by anguish torn,
With sweet affection's band:

'Tis thine to nurture hope's fond smiles,
To chase affliction's gloom;
To blunt the cruel thorns which crowd
Our passage to the tomb.

Then give me, Heaven, the soul to feel,
The hand to mercy prone;
The eye, which soft effusive flows
For sorrows not its own

Be mine the cause of misery's child,
My warmest, tenderest care,
To pluck the sting that wounds his breast,
And heal it with a tear.

From the Emporium.

THE TWIN FLOWERS.

"Will you buy my flowers?" said a neat looking girl, addressing herself to a young lady in Chesnut street, and holding out at the same time a small basket containing some beautiful roses, 'they are newly blown and fresh; buy a red rose for your hair, Miss;—here is one that will look delightfully twined round those beautiful locks.' 'Not a rose, my child,' said the young lady, 'there are thorns among them—but I'll take this little flower, it looks so lovely and sweet, oh, it's a forget me not!' 'Pardon me, Miss,' replied the child, 'that flower is engaged.'—'To whom?'—'To master Charles Leland.' 'Charles Leland, indeed,' said the lady—'well, but here's another; what a beautiful pair!'—'They are twin flowers—they are both for that gentleman,' said the little girl.—'Oh, a fig for him,' said the young lady, but an arch smile played upon her cheek as she said it, and something sparkled in her beautiful dark eyes that told a tale her lips refused to utter, while she ingeniously marked both the favorite flowers, and returned them to the basket, then choosing a little bunch of roses, she walked home, leaving the flower girl to visit the rest of her customers.

Love is impatient; and Harriet counted the tedious minutes as she sat at her window, and listened to the well known rap. The clock struck nine, and yet Leland did not appear; she thought he had been neglectful, of late; but then the flowers; he knew they were favourites of hers, and she thought to receive them from his hand; and to hear him say, Harriet, forget me not, would be a sweet atonement for many little offences past. But one thought stole to her bosom, perhaps they are destined for another! She banished it with a sigh, and it had hardly escaped her when Charles Leland entered. She rose to receive him, and he gently took her hand; 'Accept' said he, 'my humble offering, and forget me —' Harriet interrupted him as he attempted to put a single flower in her bosom—'where is the other,' said she, as she playfully put back his hand. A moment's silence ensued: Charles appeared embarrassed, and Harriet recollecting herself, blushed deeply and turned it off; but the flower was not offered again, and Charles had only said *forget me!*

This could not be all he intended to say, but mutual reserve rendered the remainder of the evening cold, formal and insipid; and when Leland took his leave, Harriet felt more than ever dissatisfied. As it was not yet late in the evening, she resolved to dissipate the melancholy that this little interview, in spite of all her efforts to laugh at it, left on her mind, by spending a few minutes at a neighbour's, whose three daughters were her most intimate companions.

The youngest of these ladies was a gay and interesting girl, and was the first to meet and welcome her young friend, but as she held out her hand, Harriet discovered a little flower in it; it was a forget me not; she examined it—it was one of Leland's; the mark she had made upon it, when she took it from the basket of the flower girl, was there. This was at the moment an unfortunate discovery. She had heard that Charles frequently visited this family; and that he even paid attention to Jane—but she had never before believed it; and now she shuddered at the idea of admitting that for once rumor had told truth. 'Where did you get your pretty flower, Jane,' said she.—'Oh, a beau to be sure,' said Jane, archly; 'don't you see—*forget me not?*'—and as she took back the flower, 'I should not like to tell you where I got it; I'll wear it in my bosom, though—come sing,

I'll dearly love this little flower,
For his own sake who bid me keep it,
I'll wear it in my bosom's ——'

'Hush, Jane,' said Harriet, interrupting her, 'my head aches, and your singing distracts me.'—'Ah! it's your heart,' said Jane, 'or you would not look so dull.'—'Well if it is my heart,' said Harriet, as she turned to conceal her tears, 'it does not become a friend to trifle with it.' She intended to convey a double meaning in this reply,—but it was not taken, and as soon as possible she returned home.

A sleepless night followed;—Harriet felt that she was injured; and the more she thought about it, the more she felt. She had engaged her hand to Leland six months before; the time of their union was approaching fast; and he acted thus! 'If he wants to be freed from his engagement,' said she to herself, 'I will give him no trouble;' and she sat down and wrote him to discontinue his visits. She wept over it in a flood of tears;—but she was resolute until she had despatched the note to his residence. Then she repented of it, and then again reasoned herself into the belief that she acted right. She waited for the result; not without many anxiously cherished hopes that he would call for an explanation. But she only learned that the note was delivered into his hands; and in about a month afterwards he sailed for England.

This was the end of the matter. Charles went into business in Liverpool, but never married; and Harriet remained single, devoting her life to the care of her aged mother, and ministering to the wants of the poor and distressed around her.

About forty years after Leland left Philadelphia, Harriet paid a visit to New-York, and dining in a large company one day, an old gentleman, who, it seemed, was a bachelor, being called upon to defend the fraternity to which he belonged from the aspersions of some of the younger and more fortunate part of the community, told a story about Philadelphia and an engagement, which he alleged was broken off by his capricious mistress, for no other reason than his offering her a sweet new blown forget me not, six weeks before she was to have been made his wife.

'But was there no other cause?' asked Harriet, who sat nearly opposite the stranger, and eyed him with intense curiosity.—'None, to my knowledge, as heaven is my witness.'

'Then what did you do with the other flower?' said Harriet. The stranger gazed in astonishment—it was Leland himself, and he recognized his Harriet, though almost half a century had passed since they met; and the mischief made by the twin flowers was all explained away, and might have been forty years before had Charles said he had lost one of the forget me nots, or had Jane said she had found it.

The old couple never married; but they corresponded constantly afterwards, and I always thought Harriet looked happier after this meeting than she had ever looked before.

Now, I have only to say, at the conclusion of my story, to my juvenile readers; never let an attachment be abruptly broken off; let an interview and candid explanation speedily follow every misunderstanding. For the tenderest and most valuable affections when won, will be the easiest wounded—and believe me, there is much truth in Tom Moore's sentiment:

"A something light as air—a look,
A word unkind or wrongly taken—
The love the tempests never shook,
A breath—a touch like this has shaken."

PRIDE—WRATH.

The following beautiful morceau is worthy of recollection, not only as a specimen of pure, powerful eloquence, but from the wholesome and salutary doctrines it inculcates:

"Ah! my brethren! beware of wrath—beware of pride—beware of the deadly and destroying sin which so often shows itself to our frail eyes in the garments of light.—What is our *earthly* honour? Pride, and pride only—What our earthly gifts and graces? Pride and vanity—Voyagers speak of Indian men who deck themselves with shells, and anoint themselves with pigments, and boast of their attire as we do of our miserable carnal advantages.—Pride can draw down the morning-star from heaven even to the verge of the pit—Pride and self-opinion kindled the flaming sword which waves us off from Paradise—Pride made Adam mortal, and a weary wanderer from on the face of the earth, which he had else been lord of—Pride brought amongst us sin, and doubles every sin it has brought. It is the out-post which the devil and the flesh most stubbornly maintain against the assaults of grace; and, until it be subdued, and its barriers levelled with the very earth, there is more hope of a fool than of a sinner. Rend, then, from your bosom, this accursed shoot of the fatal apple; tear it up by the roots, though it be twisted with the chords of your life. Profit by the example of the miserable sinner that has passed from us, and embrace the means of grace while it is called to-day—ere your conscience is seared as with a fire-brand, and your ears deafened like those of the adder, and your heart hardened like the nether mill stone. Up, then, and be doing—wrestle and overcome; resist, and the enemy shall flee from you—watch and pray, lest ye fall into temptation, and let the stumbling of others be your warning and your example—Above all, rely not on yourselves, for such self-confidence is even the worst symptom of the disorder itself. The Phariser, perhaps, deemed himself humble while he stooped in the temple, and thanked God that he was not as other men, and even as the Publican. But while his knees touched the marble pavement, his head was as high as the topmost pinacle of the Temple. Do not, therefore, deceive yourselves, and offer false coin, where the purest you can present is but dross—think not that such will pass the assay of Omnipotent Wisdom. Yet shrink not from the task, because, as is my bounden duty, I do not disguise from you its difficulties—Self searching can do much—meditation can do much—GRACE can do all."

The concluding part of Dr. Nott's Address on Card Playing.

The finished gambler has no heart. The club with which he herds, would meet, though the place of rendezvous were the chamber of the dying; they would meet, though it were an apartment in the charnel house. Not even the death of kindred can affect the gambler. He would play upon his brother's coffin; he would play upon his father's sepulchre.

Yonder see that wretch, prematurely old in infirmity, as well as sin. *He is the father of a family.* The mother of his children, lovely in her tears, strives with the tenderest assiduities, to restore his health, and with it, to restore his temperance, his love of home, and the long lost charms of domestic life. She pursues him with her entreaties, to his haunts of vice; she reminds him of his children; she tells him of their virtues; of their sorrows; of their wants; and she adjures him, by the love of them, and by the love of God, to repent, and return. Vain attempt! she might as well adjure the whirlwind; she might as well intreat the tiger.

The brute has no feeling left. He turns upon her in the spirit of the demons with which he is possessed. He curses his children, and her who bare them; and as he prosecutes his game, he fills the intervals with imprecation on his Maker; imprecations borrowed from the dialect of devils, and uttered with a tone that befits only the organs of the damned! And yet in this monster there once dwelt the spirit of a man. He had talents, he had honour, he had even faith. He might have adorned the senate, the bar, the altar. But alas! his was a faith that saveth not. The gaming table has robbed him of it, and of all things else that is worth possessing. What a frightful change of character! What a tremendous wreck is the soul of man in ruins! Return, disconsolate mother, to thy dwelling, and be submissive; thou shalt become a widow, and thy children fatherless. Further efforts will be useless—the reformation of thy partner is impossible. God has forsaken him—nor will angels weep or watch over him any longer.

PRESIDENT MONROE.

The following is given as the true account of the dates at which President Monroe appears in the history of our country—Born in Virginia in 1759, he was in our army in 1776, and was wounded at the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776,—General Washington then gave him a captaincy, and he was aid to Gen. Lord Sterling, and soon after colonel of a regiment. In 1782 he was in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1783 a member of the old congress. In 1787 he was again in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1788 in the convention which ratified the constitution. In 1790 he was a senator of the United States. In 1794 he was minister of the United States in France, from which place he was recalled by general Washington.—He published a "vindication of his conduct, and was not long afterwards elected governor of Virginia, and continued as long as the constitution of the state allowed—In 1802 he was sent by Mr. Jefferson to France on the negotiation for Louisiana. In 1803 he was appointed minister at London, and in 1805 he was sent on a special mission to Madrid.—On his return he was again in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1810 was governor. In 1811 he was secretary of state, and in 1814 secretary of War. He is now in his second term of president of the United States.

KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge is certainly one of the means of pleasure, as is confessed by the natural desire which every mind feels of increasing its ideas.—Ignorance is mere privation by which nothing can be produced: it is a vanity in which the soul sits motionless and torpid for want of attraction; and, without knowing why, we always rejoice when we learn, and grieve when we forget. I am therefore inclined to conclude, that, if nothing counteracts the natural consequence of learning, we grow more happy as our minds take a wider range.

Knowledge will soon become folly when good sense ceases to be its guardian.

It is for young men to gather knowledge, and for old men to use it; and assure yourself, that no man gives a fairer account of his time than he that makes it his daily study to make himself better.

EVAPORATION.

The ocean loses many millions of gallons of water hourly by evaporation. The Mediterranean alone is said to lose more by evaporation, than it receives from the Nile, the Tiber, the Rhone, the Po, and all the other rivers that fall into it.—This water is conveyed, in the form of vapour or clouds, by the winds, to every part of the continents: these it fertilizes in the form of rain, and afterwards, supplies the rivers, which flow again into the sea. This is one of those continual circulations whereby all matter is made to subserve various purposes, which have been devised by the Creator for the promotion of his beneficent designs.

The bounteous sun
Lifts the light clouds sublime, and spreads them thin,
Fleecy and white, o'er all surrounding heaven

INDESTRUCTIBILITY.

The ancient doctrine of Metempsychosis or transmigration, is well explained by an important fact in Modern Chemistry—the *indistructibility in Matter.* It is asserted that even to an atom, the same quantity of elementary matter still exists that was originally created with the world: and though man can gather and scatter, move, mix, and unmix, yet he can destroy nothing! the putrefaction of one thing is a preparation for the being, the bloom and the beauty of another. Something gathers up all fragments and nothing is lost, thus

Link after link the vital chain extends,
And the long line of *Being* never ends.

Sagacity of the Monkey.

Mr. Robinson in his account of the expedition up the Orinoko, mentions the following, viz:—

"On the 30th, (August,) while warping our vessel along, close by the bush, we observed an immense flock of Tarantula Spiders, of a large size. Several of them crawled up the side of the vessel, and came on deck. It is truly wonderful how a monkey treats these venemous insects. The one we had on board, evinced various proofs of its sagacity; it eat any kind of insects offered; but on one of the Tarantulas approaching him, he screamed, looked hard at and, if when some one shoved the Tarantula nearer him, he sprung from it, and took a rope's end and beat it from him. This day, we also, had a visit from some centipedes, which I think among the most disgusting animals I ever saw."

A friend to Dean Swift one day sent him a turbot as a present, by a servant who had frequently been on similar errands, but who had never yet received the most trifling mark of the Dean's generosity.—Having gained admission he opened the door of the study and abruptly putting down the fish cried very rudely, "Master has sent you a turbot." "Hey day! young man," said the dean rising from his easy chair, "is that the way you deliver your message? let me teach you better manners, sit down in my chair, we will change situations, and I will show you how to behave in future." The boy sat down and the dean going to the door came up to the table with a respectful pace and making a low bow said, "sir, my master presents his kind compliments, hopes you are well, and requests your acceptance of a small present." "Does he," replied the boy, "return my best thanks to him, and there is half a crown for yourself." The dean thus surprised into an act of generosity laughed heartily and gave the boy a crown for his wit.

The Examination

OF the Students under the care of the Rev. William Bingham, will be held on the 9th and 10th of next month.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

Nov 13. 44—2w

COTTON GIN.

THE subscribers have put into operation in Hillsborough a Cotton Gin, where cotton will be cleaned at short notice

Kirkland & Webb.

Nov. 13. 44—

NOTICE

ON the 28th inst. which will be Thursday of court week, I shall sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the market house in Hillsborough, a likely young negro woman with a male child two years and three months old. The woman is a good cook and washer, and a very good hand in the field.

Dennis Hargis.

Nov. 4, 1822. 44—tds

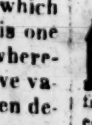
NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 30th of this month at the plantation of the subscriber two and a half miles north of Hillsborough, all his stock of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Fodder, Oats, Hay, one four horse Wagon, Ploughs, and Farming Utensils. A credit of six months will be given, upon bond and security.

Richard Peacock.

Nov. 12th, 1822. 44—3w

Land for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough, the house is well finished and roomy with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Oil Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel. W. P.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44—tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have removed to Tennessee and my wife Anna has refused to go with me, I therefore warn all persons not to trust her or supply her with any thing on my credit, as I have offered her my house and home, and the benefit of all my small means if she would go with me; and upon her refusal, have left in her possession, and for her use, the tract of land on which she lives, all the stock that I got by her and more, her household and kitchen furniture, and provisions sufficient for a year.

Alexander Pickard.

Orange county, N. C. Oct. 29, 1822 } 44—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *ADAMS & YOUNG*, are requested to come forward and settle the same before the first day of December next; as these accounts which remain unsettled on that day will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

Wm. H. Adams.

Nov. 4. 43—6w